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Introduction 1

Preface

The information in this document is subject to change without prior notice in order to improve reliability, design and function and does not represent a commitment on the part of the manufacturer.

In no event will the manufacturer be liable for direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages arising out of the use or inability to use the product or documentation, even if advised of the possibility of such damages.

No part of this manual may be reproduced by any mechanical, electronic, or other means in any form without prior written permission of the manufacturer.

Limitation of Liability

While reasonable efforts have been made to ensure the accuracy of this manual, the manufacturer and distributor assume no liability resulting from errors or omissions in this manual, or from the use of the information contained herein.

NOTE : Product Pictures given in this manual is for reference only.

Conventions of This manual

Use this manual will help you get the most from your notebook computer.

- If you are an experienced user of computers and/or Microsoft's Windows operating systems, you might find it useful to read the user manual that comes along with your accessories.

- If you are a less experienced user, you should go through the manual carefully before using your system.

Whether or not you are an experienced user, you should consult on the troubleshooting Chapter if you encounter any problems with your notebook.

NOTE : The check mark symbol indicates that you should take note on every detailed information when you encounter some function that might be useful when you are using your notebook.

INFO : This identifies information which is important for you to read to avoid damage to the computer.

WARNING: This warning cautions you against actions which might be Destructive to your data or might disrupt proper system operation.

Safety Precautions

This section is designed to assist you in identifying potentially unsafe conditions while working with this product. Required safety features have been installed in the computer to protect you from injury. However, you should use good judgment to identify potential safety hazards:

1. Please read these safety instructions carefully.
2. Please keep this User's Manual for later reference.
3. Please disconnect this equipment from AC outlet before cleaning. Don't use liquid or sprayed detergent for cleaning. Use moisture sheet or cloth for Cleaning.
4. For pluggable equipment, that the socket-outlet shall be installed near the equipment and shall be easily accessible.
5. Please keep this equipment from humidity.
6. Lay this equipment on a reliable surface when installed. A drop or fall could cause injury.
7. Make sure to use the right voltage for the power source when connecting the equipment to the power outlet.
8. Place the power cord in such a way that people can not step on it. Do not place anything on top of the power cord.
9. All cautions and warnings on the equipment should be noted.
10. If the equipment is not use for a long time, disconnect the equipment from the main power outlet to avoid being damaged by transient overvoltage.
11. Never pour any liquid into the opening, this could cause fire or electrical shock.
12. Never open the equipment. For safety reason, the equipment should only be opened by a qualified service personal.
13. If One of the following situation arises, get the equipment checked by a service Personal:

    a. The Power cord or plug is damaged.
    b. Liquid has penetrated into the equipment.
    c. The equipment has been exposed to moisture.
    d. The equipment has not worked well or you cannot get it work according to the user's manual.

14. The cord set must have a current capacity of a least 2.5 Amperes and voltage rating of 125 or 250 Vac.

15. When using your telephone equipment, basic safety precautions should always be followed to reduce the risk of fire, electric shock and injury to persons. These precautions includes the following:

•Do not use this product near water, for example, near a bathtub, washbowl, kitchen sink or laundry tub, in a wet basement or near a swimming pool.

• Avoid using a telephone (other than a cordless type) during an electrical storm. There may be a remote risk of electric shock from lightning.

• Do not use the telephone to report a gas leak in the vicinity of the leak.

• Use only the power cord indicated in this manual.

15.Do not use the AC adapter near open water or other liquids. Never spill liquid into the AC adapter.

16.Laser Warning: Laser Class I Product Caution - Invisible laser radiation when open avoid exposure to beam.

17. Danger of explosion if battery is incorrectly replaced. Replace only with the same or equivalent type recommended by the manufacturer. Dispose of used batteries according to the manufacturer's instructions. Never remove the battery pack while the power is on as this may result in data loss when the system loses power.

Things you must remember before working on your computer

Let your computer acclimate itself

Your notebook can easily stand temperature extremes but it doesn't like rapid changes in temperature, like going from the cold outdoors to a warm office. Rapid changes in temperature can cause water droplets to condense inside your case, threatening to damage the electronic parts inside.

After receiving your notebook when it's hot or cold outside, try not to power up the computer immediately, let the computer adjust to the room temperature gradually at least for three to four hours.

WARNING : If your system arrives in cold weather, do not apply power to the computer or monitor until they have been allowed to come to room temperature.

Heat, Cold, Humidity, and Glare

Find a suitable place for your computer that's not too hot, too cold, too dark, or too bright. Glare can make it hard to read the screen.

• Try to avoid the computer components from being destroyed if it is over heated, so try to allow plenty of room for air to circulate around the case.

- Do not block the ventilation opening.
- Do not place your computer in direct sunlight.

Suitable place to work

Your computer will run well wherever you're comfortable but extremes of temperature and humidity can be challenging to your system's parts.

There are some things you can tolerate that the computer can't things like static electricity, dust, water, steam and oil. In case you decide to pull over for roadside computing, try to choose a clean, comfortable work area for your system.

A lithium-ion battery pack will be available when you are traveling.

If you are running your system for the first time on battery power, remove the battery from the package, install it into the system and recharge the battery to fully prepare for service.

Getting Started *2*

Congratulations on purchasing this HCL computer.

Your computer incorporates desktop computer capabilities into a compact notebook-sized package. It can greatly enhance your productivity either in the office or at home. And, of course, wherever you need it, the computer is ready and easy "to go."

This chapter first tells you step by step how to get the computer up and running. You will find instructions for these procedures:

- Unpacking
- Connecting to AC power
- Opening the cover
- Turning on the computer
- Turning off the computer

Then, you will find a section briefly introducing the external components of the computer. And the last section navigates you to the information you may need after the computer is ready for use.

Getting the Computer Running

This section guides you through the procedures for getting the computer ready for operation.

Unpacking

After unpacking the shipping carton, you should find these standard items:

Notebook computer

Accessories:
- AC adapter
- AC power cord
- Driver CD

Inspect all the items. If any item is damaged or missing, notify your HCL contact person immediately.

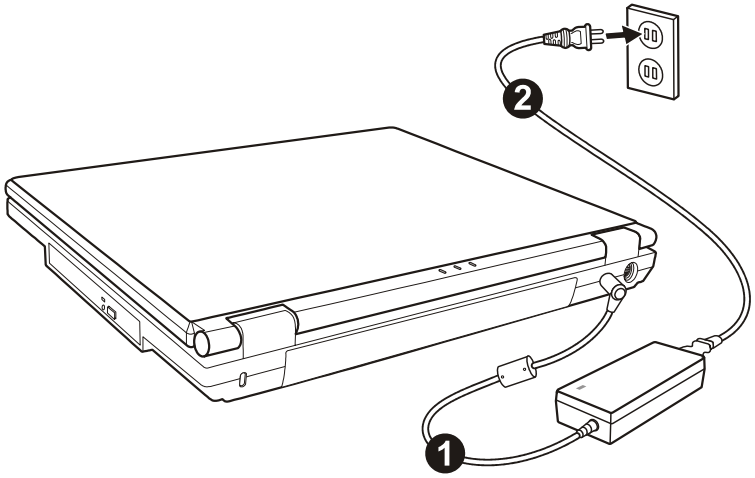
Keep the shipping carton and packing materials in case you need to ship or store the computer in the future.

Connecting to AC Power

The computer operates either on the external AC power or internal battery power. It is suggested that you use AC power when you start up the computer for the very first time.

> **CAUTION:** Use only the AC adapter included with your computer. Using other AC adapters may damage the computer.

1. Make sure that the computer is turned off.
2. Plug the DC cord of the AC adapter to the power connector on the rear of the computer (1).
3. Plug the female end of the AC power cord to the AC adapter and the male end to an electrical outlet (2).



4. When the AC adapter is connected, power is being supplied from the electrical outlet to the AC adapter and onto your computer. Now, you are ready to turn on the computer.

CAUTION:

When you disconnect the AC adapter, disconnect from the electrical outlet first and then from the computer. A reverse procedure may damage the AC adapter or the computer.

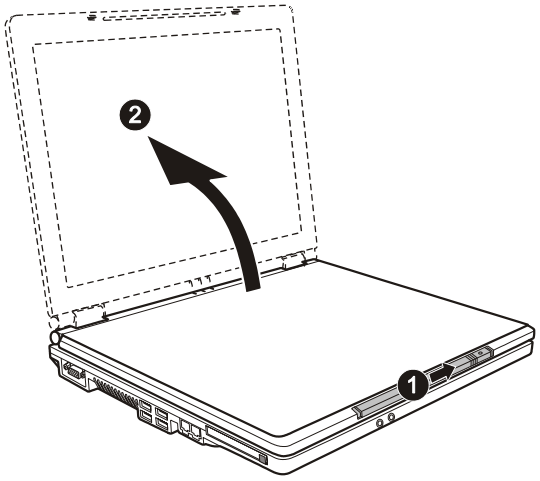
When unplugging the connector, always hold the plug head. Never pull on the cord.

NOTE: When the AC adapter is connected, it also charges the battery pack. For information on using battery power, see Chapter 3.

Opening the Cover

CAUTION: Be gentle when opening and closing the cover. Opening it vigorously or slamming it shut could damage the computer.

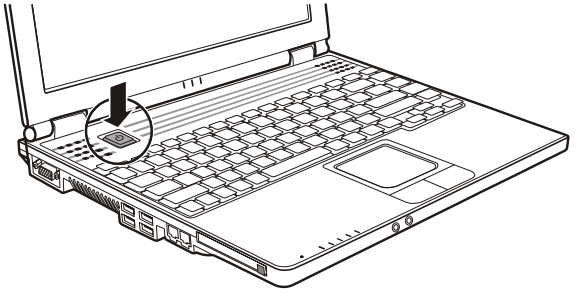
Open the top cover by sliding the cover latch toward the right (1) and lifting up the cover (2). You can tilt the cover forward or backward for optimal viewing clarity.



Turning On and Off the Computer

Turning On

1. Make sure that the computer is connected to AC power.
2. Press the power button.



3. Each time the computer is turned on, it performs a Power-On Self Test (POST), and the operating system such as Windows should start.

Turning Off

To turn off the computer power, use the "Shut Down" command of your operating system.

> **NOTE:** There are other ways you can stop the computer so that you will be back to where you left off when you next turn on the computer. (See "Stopping the Computer" in Chapter 3 for information.)

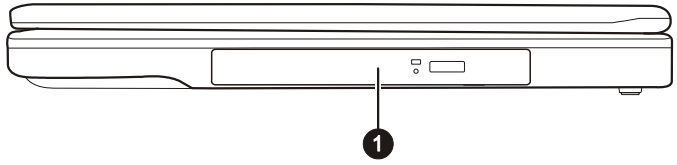
> **CAUTION:** If you have to turn the computer on again immediately after turning it off, wait for at least five seconds. Turning the computer off and on rapidly can damage it.

Taking a Look at the Computer

This section identifies the external components of the computer and briefly describes the function of each component.

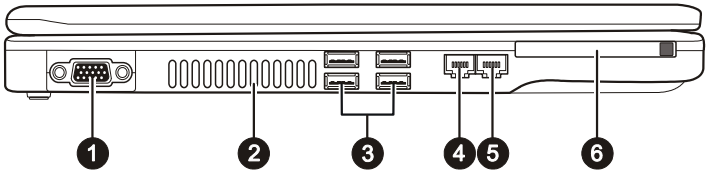
> **NOTE:** Depending on the model you purchased, the appearance of your computer may not be exactly the same as those shown in this manual.

Right-Side Components



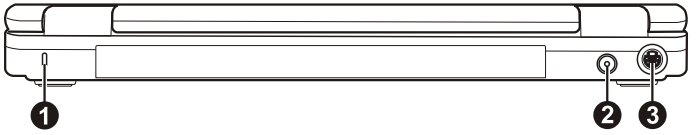
Ref	Component	Description
1	Optical Drive	Accepts CD/DVD for installing or loading software, accessing data, playing music/video, and writing data (Depending upon the model)

Left-Side Components



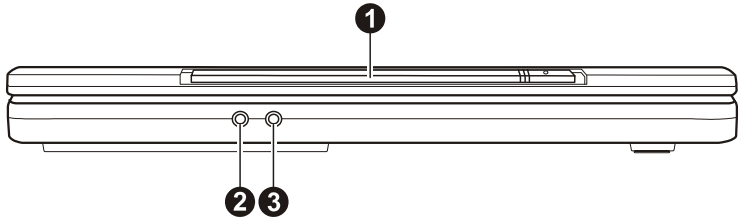
Ref	Component	Description
1	VGA Port	Connects an external monitor.
2	Ventilation Openings	Do not cover or block the ventilation openings for air circulation thus preventing overheating.
3	USB Ports	Each of the four ports connects a USB device, such as a floppy disk drive, printer, digital camera, joystick, and more.
4	RJ-11 Connector	Connects the telephone line.
5	RJ-45 Connector	Connects the LAN cable.
6	PC Card Slot	Accepts a PC card for additional functions.

Rear Components



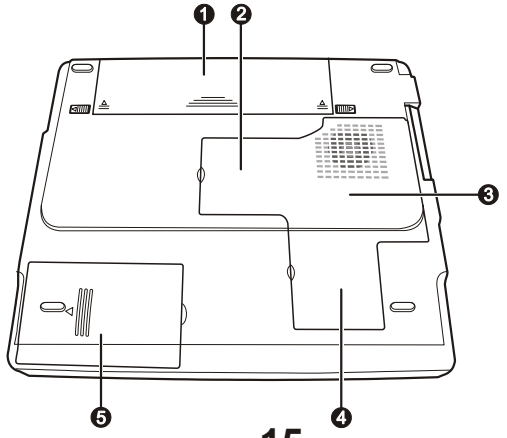
		Description
1	**Kensington Lock**	Locks the computer to a stationery object for security.
2	**Power Connector**	Connects the AC adapter.
3	**S-video Connector**	Connects an external video device, such as a TV, supporting S-video input.

Front Components



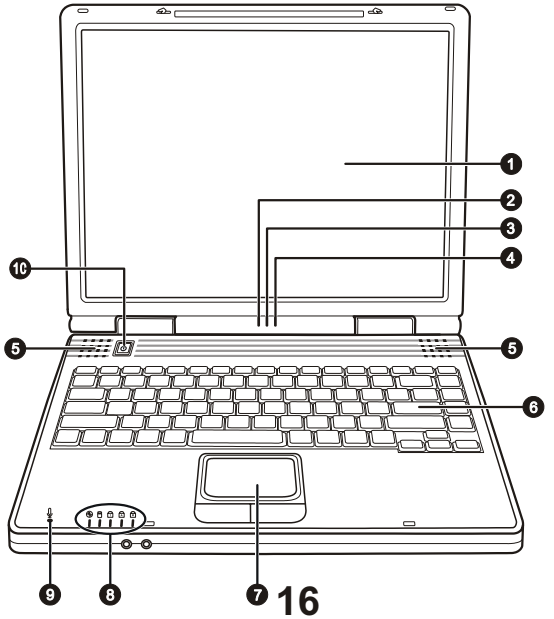
Ref	Component	Description
1	**Top Cover Latch**	Locks the top cover.
2	**Microphone Connector**	Connects an external microphone.
3	**Audio Output Connector**	Connects a set of headphones, external speakers with amplifier, or an audio recording device.

Bottom Components



Ref	Component	Description
1	**Battery Pack**	Supplies power to your computer when external power is not connected.
2	**Mini PCI Slot**	Inside is the Mini PCI slot for using an optional Mini PCI card. Depending on your model, an internal Mini PCI wireless LAN card may have been pre-installed.
3	**CPU Compartment**	Inside is the CPU compartment of your computer.
4	**Memory Expansion Slot**	Inside is the memory slot of your computer.
5	**Hard Disk Drive Compartment**	Inside is the hard disk drive of your computer.

Top-open Components



Ref	Component	Description
1	LCD Screen	Displays the output of the computer.
2	AC Power Indicator	Glows green when the computer is using AC power. Blinks green when the computer, using AC power, is in Standby mode.
3	Battery Power Indicator	Glows green when the computer is using battery power. Blinks green when the computer, using battery power, is in Standby mode.
4	Battery Charge Indicator	Glows green when the battery is fully charged. Glows orange when the battery is being charged. Blinks red when the battery is almost completely discharged. Blinks orange when the battery is in an abnormal state.
5	Stereo Speaker Set	Sends out sound and voice from the computer
6	Keyboard	Serves as the data input device of the computer.
7	Touchpad	Serves as the pointing device of the computer.
8	Device Indicators	Show the current status of the computer's devices. Optical drive in-use indicator Hard disk drive in-use indicator Num Lock indicator Caps Lock indicator Scroll Lock indicator
9	Microphone (Requires External amplified speaker for proper playback)	Receives sound and voice for the computer.
10	Power Button	Turns the computer power ON and OFF.

Operating Your Computer 3

Operating Your Computer

This chapter provides information about the use of the computer.

If you are new to computers, reading this chapter will help you learn the operating basics. If you are already a computer user but are new to notebook computers, you may choose to read only the parts containing information unique to your computer.

Described in this chapter are the operating basics of these components:

Keyboard

Touchpad

- **Optical drive**

And these features:

- Starting and stopping the computer
- Video features
- Audio features
- Communication features

Starting and Stopping the Computer

There are a number of ways to start and stop the computer.

Starting the Computer

You always start the computer using the power button.
A computer starts up with an operating system (OS) existing on the storage device such as the hard disk and CD disc. The computer will automatically load the OS after you turn it on. This process is called booting.

> **NOTE:** An operating system is the platform for all your software application programs to run on. The most widely used operating system today is Microsoft Windows.

Stopping the Computer

When you finish a working session, you can stop the computer by turning off the power or leaving the computer in Standby or Hibernation mode:

To stop in this mode...	Do this...	To start up or resume again
Off	Follow the shutdown procedure of your operating system. This can prevent loss of unsaved data or damage to your software programs. If the system is locked up because of hardware or software problems, press the power button to turn off the computer.	Press the power button.

To stop in this mode...	Do this...	To start up or resume again
Standby	Depending on your settings in Windows, you can place the computer in Standby mode by: • Closing the display cover • Pressing **Fn**+**F12** • Pressing the power button	Press any key.
Hibernation	Depending on your settings in Windows, you can place the computer in Hibernation mode by: • Closing the display cover • Pressing **Fn**+**F12** • Pressing the power button	Press the power button.

If you choose to stop in Standby or Hibernation mode, you can return to where you left off the next time you start up the computer. (See "Power Management" in Chapter 4 for more information.)

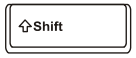
Using the Keyboard

Your keyboard has all the standard functions of a full-sized computer keyboard plus an **Fn** key added for specific functions.
The standard functions of the keyboard can be further divided into four major categories:

- Typewriter keys
- Cursor-control keys
- Numeric keys
- Function keys

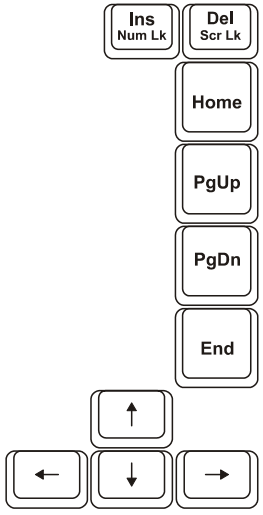
Typewriter Keys

Typewriter keys are similar to the keys on a typewriter. Several keys are added, such as the **Ctrl**, **Alt**, **Esc** and lock keys, for special purposes. When the lock keys are pressed, their corresponding indicators light up.

Key	Description
	The Control key is normally used in combination with other keys for program-specific functions.
	The Alternate key is normally used in combination with other keys for program-specific functions.
	The Escape key is usually used for stopping a process. Examples are exiting a program and canceling a command. The function depends on the program you are using.
	The Shift key is used with alphabet letter keys to produce uppercase letters when typing. It is also used in combination with other keys for program-specific functions.
	The Backspace key moves the cursor left one space and deletes the character in that space.
	Pressing **Fn** and this key toggles the Num Lock on and off. When on (light on), the Num Lock activates the numeric keys.

Key	Description
Del Scr Lk	Pressing **Fn** and this key toggles Scroll Lock on and off. When on (light on), the screen moves one line up or down when you press ª or « arrow key. Scroll Lock does not work for all programs.
Caps Lock	Pressing this key toggles the Caps Lock on and off. When on (light on), the Caps Lock keeps the letter keys in uppercase.
Pause Break	The Pause key temporarily stops screen scrolling. Pause key does not work for all programs.
Prt Sc SysRq	The Print Screen key prints the displayed screen. Print screen does not work for all programs.

Cursor-Control Keys



NOTE: The word "cursor" refers to the indicator on the screen that lets you know exactly where on your screen anything you type will appear. It can take the form of a vertical or horizontal line, a block, or one of many other shapes.

Cursor-control keys are generally used for editing purposes. They are:

Key	Description
←	Moves the cursor left one space.
→	Moves the cursor right one space.
↑	Moves the cursor up one line.
↓	Moves the cursor down one line.
PgUp	Moves the page up.
PgDn	Moves the page down.
Home	Moves the cursor to the beginning of the line or document.
End	Moves the cursor to the end of the line or document.
Ins Num LK	Switches typing between insert and overtype modes. Insert means any character typed will be inserted to the current cursor position; overtype mode means any character typed will overwrite the text in the current cursor position
Del Scr Lk	Deletes the character to the right of the cursor and moves the following text left one space.

Numeric Keypad

A 15-key numeric keypad is embedded in the typewriter keys as shown next:

Numeric keys facilitate entering of numbers and calculations. When Num Lock is on, the numeric keys are activated, which means you can use these keys to enter numerals.

N**OTES:**

* When the numeric keypad is activated and you need to type the English letter in the keypad area, you can either turn Num Lock off or you can press **Fn** and then the letter without turning Num Lock off.

*Some software may not be able to use the numeric keypad on the computer. If so, use the numeric keypad on an external keyboard instead.

Windows Keys

The keyboard has two keys that perform Windows-specific functions: Windows Logo key and Application key.

The Windows Logo key opens the Start menu and performs software-specific functions when used in combination with other keys. The Application key usually has the same effect as a right mouse click. (See your Windows manual for more information.)

Function Keys

On the top row of the keys are the function keys: **F1** to **F12**. Function keys are multi-purpose keys that perform functions defined by individual programs.

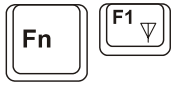
Hot key functions are assigned to **F1, F3**, **F4**, **F5**, **F6**, **F7**, **F10**, **F11**, and **F12** by your computer. (See "Hot Keys" later in this chapter for information.)

Fn Key

The **Fn** key, at the lower left corner of the keyboard, is used with another key to perform the alternative function of a key. The letter "Fn" and the alternative functions are identified by the color of blue on the keytop. To perform a desired function, first press and hold **Fn**, then press the other key.

Hot Keys

Hot keys refer to a combination of keys that can be pressed any time to activate special functions of the computer. Most hot keys operate in a cyclic way. Each time a hot key combination is pressed, it shifts the corresponding function to the other or next choice.
You can easily identify the hot keys with the icons imprinted on the keytop. The hot keys are described next.

Key	Description
	Switches the wireless LAN radio on and off. **NOTES:** This function works only if an optional Mini PCI wireless LAN card is installed.
	Decreases the volume.
	Increases the volume.

Key	Description
Fn + F5	Switches the display output to one of the following when an external device is connected. Upon booting the system with CRT: LCD → CRT → LCD & CRT → LCD
Fn + F6	Decreases the LCD brightness
Fn + F7	Increases the LCD brightness.
Fn + F10	Switches Battery Low beep on and off.
Fn + F11	Switches LCD on and off.
Fn + F12	Serves as the sleep button that you can define with Windows' **Power Management**. (See "Power Management" in Chapter 4.)

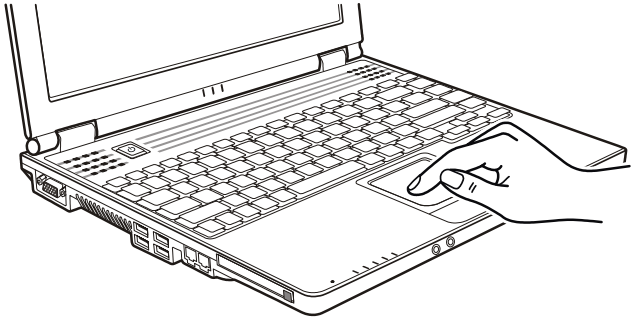
NOTES:

- If the display mode is set to 256 colors or lower, or in DOS mode, there will be only two modes for selecting: CRT only and LCD & CRT
- * This function only applies to Plug & Play CRT monitors

Using the Touchpad

CAUTION: Do not use a sharp object such as a pen on the touchpad. Doing so may damage the touchpad surface.
NOTE: For optimal performance of the touchpad, keep your fingers and the pads clean and dry. When tapping on the pad, tap lightly. Do not use excessive force.

The touchpad is a pointing device that allows you to communicate with the computer by controlling the location of the pointer on the screen and making selection with the buttons.



The touchpad consists of a rectangular pad and two buttons. To use the touchpad, place your forefinger or thumb on the pad. The rectangular pad acts like a miniature duplicate of your display. As you slide your fingertip across the pad, the pointer (also called cursor) on the screen moves accordingly. When your finger reaches the edge of the pad, simply relocate yourself by lifting the finger and placing it on the other side of the pad.

Here are some common terms that you should know when using the Touchpad.

Term	Action
Point	Move your finger on the pad until the cursor points to the selection on the screen.
Click	Press and release the left button. -Or- Tap gently anywhere on the pad.
Double-click	Press and release the left button twice in quick succession. -Or- Tap twice on the pad rapidly.
Drag and drop	Press and hold the left button, then move your finger until you reach your destination (drag). Finally, release the button (drop) when you finish dragging your selection to the destination. The object will drop into the new location. -Or- Gently tap twice on the pad and on the second tap, keep your finger in contact with the pad. Then, move your finger across the pad to drag the selected object to your destination. When you lift your finger from the pad, the selected object will drop into place.
Scroll	To scroll is to move up and down or left and right in the working area on the screen. To move vertically, place your finger on the right edge of the pad and slide your finger up and down along the edge. To move horizontally, place your finger on the bottom edge of the pad and slide your finger left and right. This function works only after you install the touchpad driver supplied with the computer and it may not work for all Applications.

TABLE NOTE: If you swap the left and right buttons, "tapping" on the touchpad as an alternative method of pressing the left button will no longer be valid.

Configuring the Touchpad

You may want to configure the touchpad to suit your needs. For example, if you are a left-handed user, you can swap the two buttons so that you can use the right button as the left button and vise versa. You can also change the size of the on-screen pointer, the speed of the pointer, and so on.

To configure the touchpad, you can use the standard Microsoft or IBM PS/2 driver if you are using Windows. However, you can install the touchpad driver supplied with your computer to take advantage of more powerful features.

Using the Optical Drive

Your computer comes with a Optical drive, usually configured as drive D.

Depending on the model, your drive is one of the following

DVD-ROM drive can read CDs, CD-R, CD-RW, DVD (Digital Versatile Disc), DVD-R, DVD+R, DVD-RW and DVD+RW discs.

Combo drive can work both as a DVD-ROM drive for reading the above Disks and as a CD-RW drive for writing to CDR/RW discs.

DVD Dual drive besides the Combo drive function, can also write to DVDR/RW/+R/+RW discs.

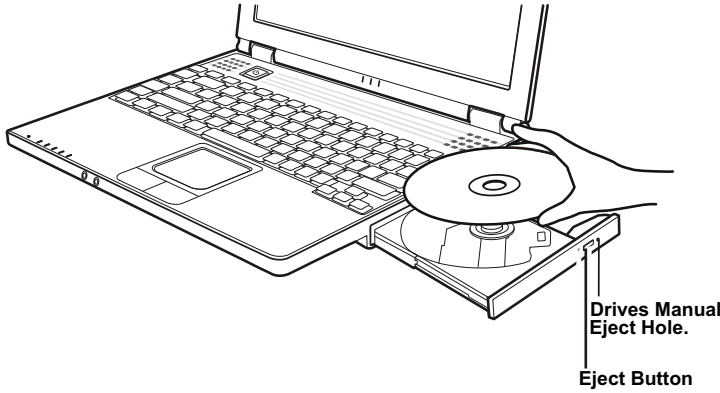
CAUTION:

When inserting a CD/DVD, do not use force.
Make sure that the CD/DVD is correctly inserted into the tray, and then close the tray.
Do not leave the Optical drive tray open. Also, avoid touching the lens in the tray with your hand. If the lens becomes dirty, the Optical drive may malfunction.
Do not wipe the lens using materials with rough surface (such as paper towel). Instead, use a cotton swab to gently wipe the lens.

Inserting and Removing a CD/DVD

Follow this procedure to insert or remove a CD/DVD:

1. Turn on the computer.
2. Press the eject button and the Optical drive tray will slide out partially. Gently pull on it until it is fully extended.
3. To insert a CD/DVD, place down the CD/DVD in the tray with its label facing up. Slightly press the center of the CD/DVD until it clicks into Place



.

To remove a CD/DVD, hold the CD/DVD by its outer edge and lift it up from the tray.

4. Gently push the tray back into the drive.

NOTES: In the unlikely event that you are unable to release the DVD tray by pressing the eject button, you can manually release the CD/DVD. (See "DVD Drive Problems" in Chapter 7.)

Using the Video Features

The video subsystem of your computer features
:
* 15-inch TFT (Thin-Film Transistor) color LCD display with XGA (Extended Graphics Array) resolution
.
* Up to 1024×768 resolution on an external monitor

*. Simultaneous display on LCD and external monitor, which is useful when you have a presentation as you can control the screen from your computer and face the audience at the same time.

*. S-video support allows the connection of a TV set, and simultaneous display on TV and external monitor
.
* Multi-display capability, which allows you to expand your desktop on the screen to another display device so that you have more desktop space to work on.

* Power Management.

NOTES:

. * Before using the multi-display capability, the video driver supplied with your computer must be installed.
*The computer enters Standby or Hibernation mode when the LCD is closed. If you want to use the computer with the LCD closed, set *Do Nothing* to the "When I close the lid of my portable computer" option in the **Power Options** Properties. Thus the computer does not enter Standby or Hibernation mode when the LCD is closed.
.*When the LCD of the computer is closed, the LCD backlight will grow dim. Once the LCD cover is opened, the LCD backlight will restore. This is a way of saving system power.

Configuring the Display Modes

NOTE:

*To take advantage of the enhanced video capabilities, the video driver supplied with your computer must be installed.

*When using CRT only, the resolution would depend on the supported resolution by the CRT.

Your computer has been set to a default resolution and number of colors before shipment. You can view and change display settings through your operating system. See your operating system documentation or online help for specific information.

For displaying in higher resolutions, you can connect an external CRT monitor that supports higher resolutions. (See "Connecting an External Monitor" in Chapter 5 for more information.

Using the Audio Features

NOTES:

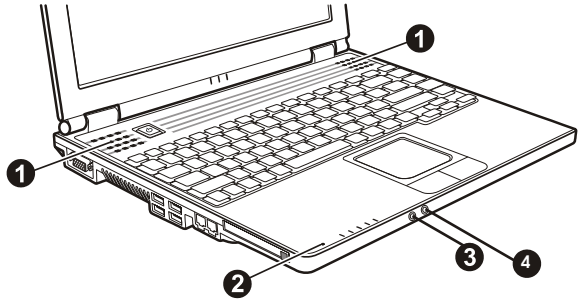
* To take advantage of the enhanced audio capabilities, the audio driver supplied with your computer must be installed.

* If you experience interference while recording, try lowering the microphone recording volume

.

The audio subsystem of your computer features:

* Digital audio and analog mixing functions required for recording and playing sound on your computer.



3D stereo enhancement sound system support.

* A set of speakers (1)

*.Built - in microphone (2)

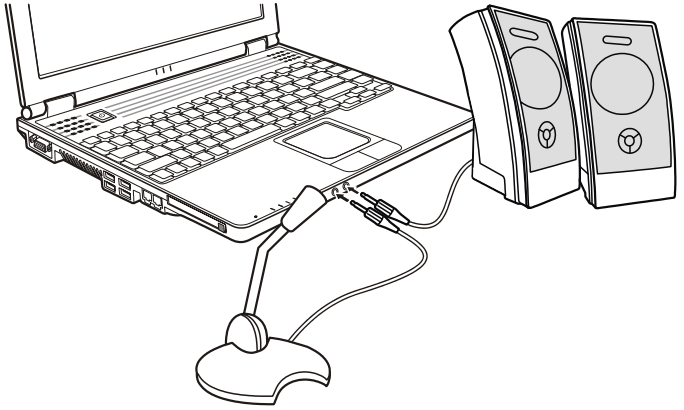
*Microphone Connector (3)

*Audio output Connector (4).

Ways of playing and recording sound vary with the operating system used. See your operating system documentation or online help for specific information.

Connecting Audio Devices

For higher audio quality, you can send or receive sound through external audio devices



.***Microphone Connector :** can be connected to an external microphone for recording voice or sound.

* **Audio Output Connector :** can be connected to the line-in connector of powered speakers with built-in amplifiers, headphones, or earphone set.

NOTE: When using external speakers/headphones or microphone, you cannot use the internal one.

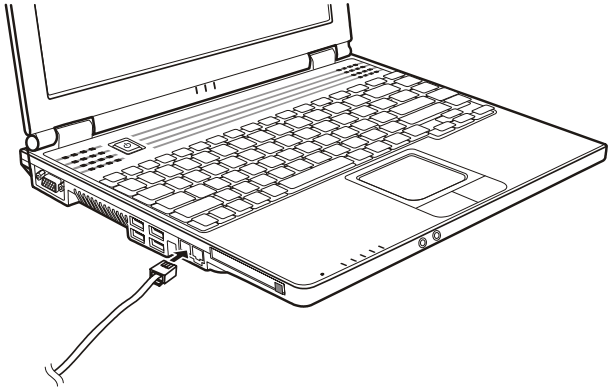
Using the Communication Features

Using the Modem

NOTE: To take advantage of the modem feature, the modem driver supplied with your computer must be installed.

The internal 56 K fax/data modem allows you to use the telephone line to communicate with others by fax, email, or connect to an online service or bulletin board

To connect the telephone line to the modem, connect one end of the modem cable to the RJ-11 connector on the computer and the other end to the phone line



.**NOTES:**

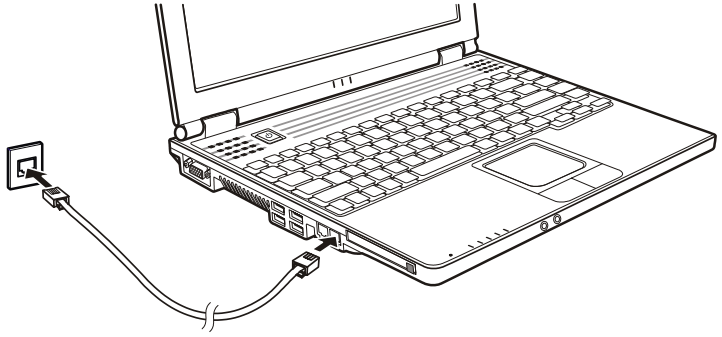
.* When using communication software, you may have to disable power management.
*. Set the COM port of the modem to COM3.
.* Set parameters such as modem speed (baud rate) and line type (pulse dialing or tone dialing).
.* Do not enter Standby mode when using communication software.

Using the LAN

NOTE: To take advantage of the LAN feature, the LAN driver supplied with your computer must be installed.

The internal 10/100Base-T LAN (Local Area Network) module allows you to connect your computer to a network. It supports data transfer rate up to 100 Mbps.

To connect the network cable to the LAN module, connect one end of the LAN cable to the RJ-45 connector on the computer and the other end to the network hub.



Using the Wireless LAN

Depending on your model, an internal Mini PCI wireless LAN (WLAN) card may have been pre-installed.This card allows you to access corporate networks or the Internet in a wireless environment.

The WLAN features include:

.*IEEE 802.11 b/g standard compliance

*2.4 GHz DSSS (Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum) technology.

.*Peer-to-Peer (Ad-Hoc) and Access Point (Infrastructure) modes support.

.*WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy) 64/128-bit data encryption.

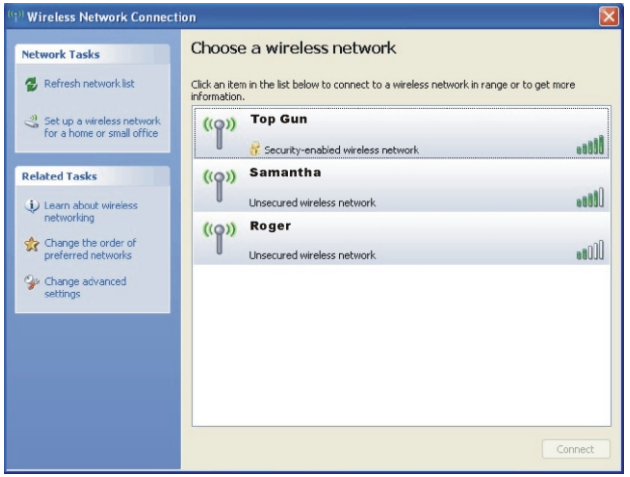
.*Transmission rate at 9 / 18 / 36 / 54 Mbps (802.11g mode), with automatic data rating at 1 / 2 / 11 Mbps (802.11b mode)

To take advantage of the WLAN feature, make sure that the WLAN driver is installed correctly.

Connecting to a Wireless Network

By default, Windows XP automatically detects available wireless networks. To connect to a wireless network:

1. Make sure that the wireless LAN radio is on (controlled by **Fn**+**F1**.)
2. Double-click the **Wireless Network Connection** icon located on your Windows system tray. If any wireless network is detected, the following window appears on screen


Wireless Network Connection
Network Tasks
Refresh network list
Set up a wireless network for a home or small office
Related Tasks
Learn about wireless networking
Change the order of preferred networks
Change advanced settings
Choose a wireless network
Click an item in the list below to connect to a wireless network in range or to get more information.
Top Gun
Security-enabled wireless network
Samantha
Unsecured wireless network
Roger
Unsecured wireless network
Connect

3. Select a wireless network to connect to by clicking on a selection, then click on **Connect**

.4. Depending on the settings, you may be asked to enter a WEP key

Turning Off/On the WLAN Radio

NOTES:

*The FAA (Federal Aviation Agency) has deemed it unsafe to operate wireless devices in aircraft as this may interfere with flight safety. Remember to turn off wireless LAN radio when using your computer in the airplane.

* The information in this section applies to models with the wireless LAN module only.

*. Turning the wireless LAN radio off is not the same as turning off the Windows WLAN utility.

Your computer has a built-in **Fn**+**F1** WLAN hot key to switch the WLAN radio on/off (see "Hot Keys" in chapter 3).

If you need to temporarily turn off the radio, press **Fn**+**F1**. To resume network connection, press **Fn**+**F1** again.

It takes approximately 30 seconds for your computer to make a successful

Managing Power 4

Managing Power

Your computer operates either on external AC power or on internal battery power.

This chapter tells you how you can effectively manage power. To maintain optimal battery performance, it is important that you use the battery in the proper way

The topics in this chapter include:

What is an AC adapter

* How to charge the battery pack

* When and how to initialize the battery pack

* How to check the battery level

* How to replace the battery pack

*What happens when the battery is low and what actions to take

* What is Power Management

* How to save power

AC Adapter

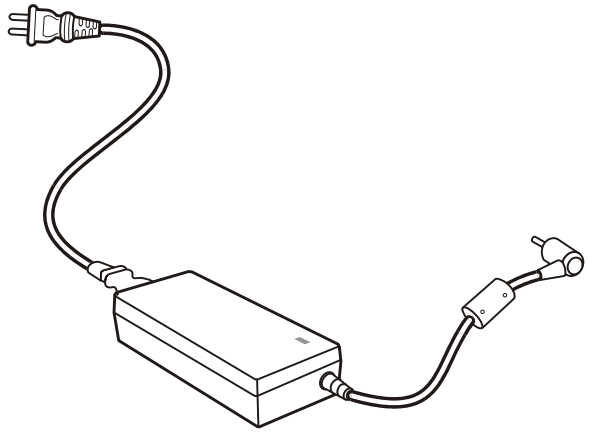
CAUTION:

The AC adapter is designed for use with your computer only. Connecting the AC adapter to another device can damage the adapter.

The AC power cord supplied with your computer is for use in the country where you purchased your computer. If you plan to go overseas with the computer, consult your HCL Contract person for the appropriate power cord.

When you disconnect the AC adapter, disconnect from the electrical outlet first and then from the computer. A reverse procedure may damage the AC adapter or computer.

When unplugging the connector, always hold the plug head. Never pull on the cord.



The AC adapter serves as a converter from AC (Alternating Current) to DC (Direct Current) power because your computer runs on DC power, but an electrical outlet usually provides AC power. It also charges the battery pack when connected to AC power.

The adapter operates on any voltage in the range of 100~240 V AC.

Battery Pack

The battery pack is the internal power source for the computer. It is rechargeable using the AC adapter.

The operating time of a fully charged battery pack depends on how you are using the computer. When your applications often access peripherals, you will experience a shorter operating time.

Charging the Battery Pack

NOTES:

* Charging will not start if the battery's temperature is below 0 °C (32 °F) or above 45 °C (113 °F).
* The charging process will stop and the Battery Charge Indicator flashes amber when the battery's temperature gets above 60 °C (140 °F). If this happens, the battery pack may be damaged.
* During charging, do not disconnect the AC adapter before the battery has been fully charged; otherwise you will get a prematurely charged battery.

To charge the battery pack, connect the AC adapter to the computer and an electrical outlet. The Battery Charge Indicator ( ) on the computer glows amber to indicate that charging is in progress. You are advised to keep the computer power off while the battery is being charged. When the battery is fully charged, the Battery Charge Indicator glows green.

It takes approximately 3 hours to fully charge the Li-Ion battery pack when the computer is off, and 6 hours to fully charge the Li-Ion battery pack when the computer is on.

CAUTION: After the computer has been fully recharged, do not immediately disconnect and reconnect the AC adapter to charge it again. Doing so may damage the battery.

NOTE: The battery level may automatically lessen due to the self-discharge process (0.21 % per day), even when the battery pack is fully charged (100 %). This happens no matter if the battery pack is installed in the computer.

Initializing the Battery Pack

You need to initialize a new battery pack before using it for the first time or when the actual operating time of a battery pack is much less than expected.

Initializing is the process of fully charging, discharging, and then charging. It can take several hours.

1. Make sure that the computer power is turned off. Connect the AC adapter to fully charge the battery pack.

2. After the battery pack is fully charged, turn on the computer. When the message "Press <F2> to enter System Configuration Utility" appears, press **F2** to invoke the program.

3. Disconnect the AC adapter and leave the computer on until the battery is fully discharged. The computer will shut down automatically.

4. Connect the AC adapter to fully charge the battery pack.

Checking the Battery Level

NOTE: Any battery level indication is an estimated result. The actual operating time can be different from the estimated time, depending on how you are using the computer

You can check the approximate battery level using the battery meter function of the operating system. To read the battery level in Windows, click the icon on the taskbar. (Click the icon if the computer is using AC power.)

Replacing the Battery Pack

CAUTION:

*There is danger of explosion if the battery is incorrectly replaced. Replace the battery only with same Type battery packs.

* Do not attempt to disassemble the battery pack.

If you often rely on battery power for a long period of time while traveling, you may consider the purchase of an additional battery pack and keep it with you in a fully charged state as a backup.

To replace the battery pack, follow these steps:

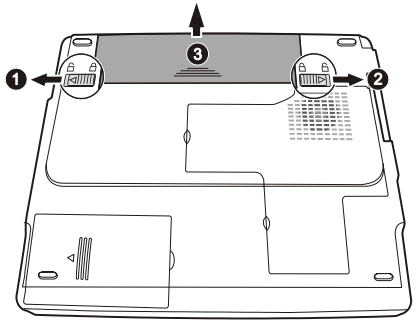
1. Make sure that the computer is not turned on or connected to AC power.

2. Carefully place the computer upside down.

3. Slide the battery security lock outward to the unlock position (1).

4. Slide the battery release lever outward to the unlock position (2) and, while holding it in the unlock position, remove the battery pack off the computer (3).

5. Fit another battery pack into place and slide the battery security lock and release lever to the lock position



Battery Low Signals and Actions

Battery Low occurs when the battery has approximately 10 % (Windows default setting) of its charge remaining. The computer gives warning beeps or messages and the Battery Charge Indicator blinks red to alert you to take actions.

NOTE: You can set up your threshold and signals of Battery Low under Windows.

Immediately save your data upon Battery Low. The remaining operating time depends on how you are using the computer. If you are using the audio subsystem, PC card, hard or Optical drives, the battery might run out of charge very quickly.

Always respond to Battery Low by placing your computer on Standby or Hibernation mode, turning off the computer, or connecting the AC adapter.

If you do not take any action, the computer will automatically hibernate and turn off.

CAUTION:

If you are using a flash PC card, do not access the card during battery low periods. This is because the access may take longer than the time it takes the battery to run out of charge, thus making your access to the card unsuccessful.

If you fail to save your data when the battery completely runs out of charge, then you lose your data.

Power Management

Your computer supports ACPI (Advanced Configuration and Power Interface) for power management. The power management feature allows you to reduce the power consumption for energy saving.

With an ACPI-compliant operating system such as Windows XP, power supply to different computer components is controlled on an as-needed basis. This allows maximum power conservation and performance at the same time.
In general, Windows' power management works in this way:

What...	When...
Power to the hard disk is turned off	When the hard disk has been idle for a set Period.
Power to the display is turned off	When the display has been idle for a set period.
The computer enters Standby mode. The hard disk and display are turned off and the entire system consumes	When the entire system has been idle for a set period. When you press **Fn**+**F12**. * When you close the cover. * When you press the power button. *
The computer enters Hibernation Mode. (See the next subsection for More information.)	When you press **Fn**+**F12**. * When you close the cover. * When you press the power button. *

* Depends on your settings in Windows.
For detailed information on power management, see Windows' Help.

Hibernation

Hibernation is a very useful feature. People frequently open many applications when they use computers. It takes some time to get all these applications open and running, and normally they all have to be closed before the system can be turned off.

When you use the hibernation feature, you do not have to close the applications. The computer stores the state of your computer to a file on the hard disk and then shut down. The next time you turn on your computer, you return to exactly where you left off.

Power-Saving Tips

In addition to your computer's automatic power management, you can do your part to maximize the battery's operating time by following these suggestions.

* Do not disable Power Management.
* Decrease the LCD brightness to the lowest comfortable level.
* If you work with an application that uses a PC card, exit the application when you finish using it.
* If you have a PC card installed, remove it when not in use. Some PC cards drain power even while they are inactive.
* Turn off the computer when you are not using it.

Expanding Your Computer 5

Expanding Your Computer

You can expand the capabilities of your computer by connecting other peripheral devices. When using a device, be sure to read the instructions accompanying the device together with the relevant section in this chapter.

This chapter gives guidelines on installing and using these devices:

* External monitor
* TV
* USB device
* PC card

Connecting an External Monitor

If you want the benefits of a larger display screen with higher resolution, you can connect an external CRT monitor to your computer.

Follow this procedure to connect an external monitor

1. Make sure that the computer is not turned on.

2. Plug the monitor's D-type signal connector to the computer's VGA port.

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If you want the benefits of a larger display screen with higher resolution, you can connect an external CRT monitor to your computer.

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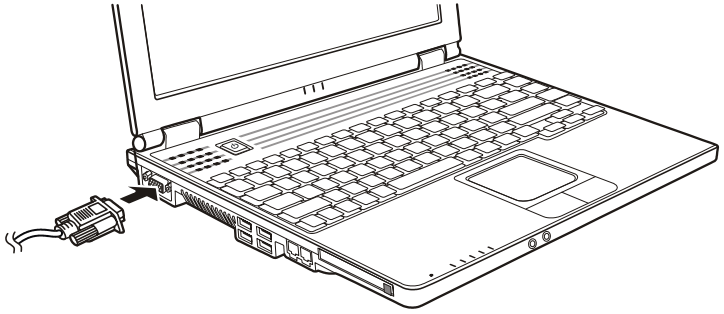


3. Plug one end of the monitor's power cord into the power socket on the monitor and the other end to an electrical outlet.
4. To use the monitor, turn on the monitor before turning on the computer.
5. The monitor should respond by default. If not, you can switch the display to the monitor or to both (simultaneous display), or to multi-display by pressing **Fn**+**F5**. In Windows, you can also change the display through the settings in **Display** Properties
6. You can change display settings through your operating system. See your operating system documentation or online help for specific information
CAUTION: Do not disconnect the external monitor while the computer is in Standby mode or Hibernation mode. If no external monitor is connected when the computer resumes, the LCD might not display properly.

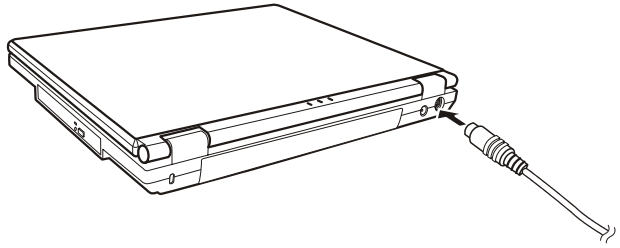
Connecting a TV

For entertainment, conferences, or presentations, you can connect a TV to your computer.

Follow this procedure to connect a TV:

1. Make sure that the computer is not turned on.

2. You need a video cable for connection. Plug one connector of the video cable to the computer's S-video connector, then the other end of the cable into the video input connector of the TV



3. Turn on the power of the TV and switch to the video mode.

4. Turn on the power of the computer and switch the display to TV by changing the display through the settings in **Display** Properties in Windows.

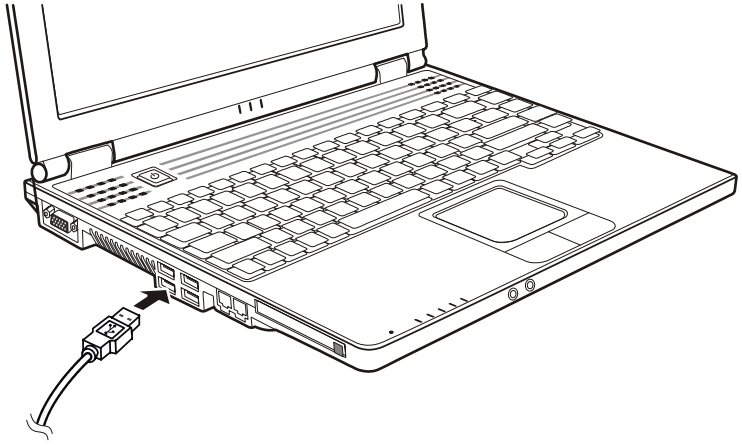
CAUTION:
.. Do not set the display to both LCD and TV. This may cause unstable display on the LCD.
.. Do not disconnect the TV while the computer is in Standby or Hibernation mode. If the TV is not connected when the computer resumes, the LCD might not display properly
NOTE: Make sure that the VGA driver is installed correctly.

Connecting a USB Device

Your computer has four USB ports that supports transfer rates up to 12 MB/s for USB 1.1 devices and 480 MB/s for USB 2.0 devices, such as digital camera, scanner, printer, modem, and mouse.

USB is specified to be an industry standard extension to the PC architecture. It supports "Plug-and-Play" technology so you can install and remove USB devices without turning off the computer. With its multiple connection capability, up to 127 devices can be connected in a daisy-chain configuration. In addition, you can use a USB hub that converts a single USB connector into multiple ports where USB devices can be connected.

To connect a USB device, simply plug the device cable to one of the USB ports.



Using PC Cards

Your computer has a PC card slot
PC cards are credit card-sized peripheral products based on the standards developed by PCMCIA (Personal Computer Memory Card International Association). PCMCIA is a non-profit association for promoting the interchangeability among mobile computers where ruggedness, low power, and small size are critical. Ever since its foundation, the association has been continuing their efforts to add new specifications to the PC card standard as new needs arise in the market.

PC Card Type

Your computer's PC card slot can accommodate a Type-II or Type-I card. Typical Type-II/I cards are flash memory, SRAM, modem, LAN, and SCSI cards.

CardBus Support

Your computer's PC card slot supports CardBus specifications. CardBus is the 32-bit version of PC card technology. It allows speeds of up to 133 Mbps at 33 MHz. Typical applications are SCSI host bus and high-speed network cards

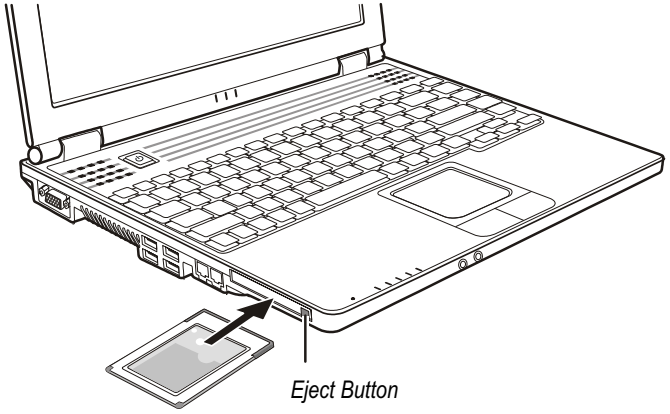
Inserting and Removing a PC Card

NOTES:

*. Some PC cards require additional system resources. Before using such PC card, you may have to free other system resources for the PC card.

*.. Although some PC cards can be inserted and removed without turning off the computer, you cannot remove or install PC cards during Standby mode.

To insert a PC card:
1. Locate the PC card slot on the left side of the computer.
2. Slide the PC card, with its label facing up, into the slot until the eject button pops out.



3. When a new card is seated, the computer will detect it and try to install the appropriate driver. Follow the on-screen instructions to complete the process.

To remove a PC card:

1. Double-click on the **Safely Remove Hardware** icon found on the Windows XP taskbar and the **Safely Remove Hardware** window appears on screen.

2. Select (highlight) the PC card you want to disable from the list and click on the **Stop** button to disable the card.

3. Push the eject button and the card will slide out slightly.

4. Pull the card out of the slot.

Caring for the Computer 6

Caring for the Computer

Taking good care of your computer will ensure a trouble-free operation and reduce the risk of damage to your computer.

This chapter gives you guidelines covering these areas of maintenance:

* How to protect the computer
* What to note when using and storing the computer
* How to clean the computer
* What to note when using the battery pack
* What to note when traveling with the computer

Protecting the Computer

To safeguard the integrity of your computer data as well as the computer itself, you can protect the computer in several ways as described in this section.

Using the Password

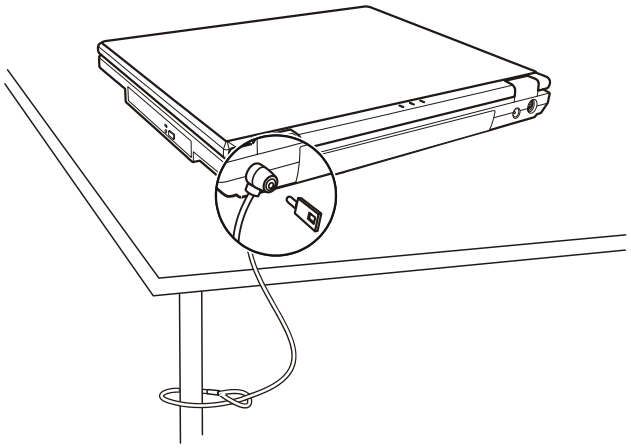
The power-on password protects your computer against unauthorized use. If the password is set, the prompt requesting for the password appears on the screen whenever the computer is turned on.

The password is set via the BIOS Setup program.

Using the Cable Lock

You can use a Kensington-type cable lock to protect your computer against theft. The cable lock is available in most computer stores.

To use the lock, loop the lock cable around a stationary object such as a table. Insert the lock to the Kensington lock hole and turn the key to secure the lock. Store the key in a safe place.



Using an Anti-Virus Strategy

New viruses are always being developed nowadays and they are attacking computers even more easily with emails so commonly used worldwide.

The security feature of the BIOS protects the boot sector of the hard disk.

You can also install a virus-detecting program to monitor potential viruses that could damage your files.

Taking Care of the Computer

Location Guidelines

* Use the computer where the temperature is between 5 °C (50 °F) and 35 °C (95 °F).
* Avoid placing the computer in a location subject to high humidity, extreme temperatures, mechanical vibration, direct sunlight, or heavy dust.
* Do not cover or block any ventilation openings on the computer. For example, do not place the computer on a bed, sofa, rug, or other similar surface. Otherwise, overheating may occur that results in damage to the computer.
* Keep the computer at least 13 cm (5 inches) away from electrical appliances that can generate a strong magnetic field such as a TV, refrigerator, motor, or a large audio speaker.
* Do not move the computer abruptly from a cold to a warm place. A temperature difference of more than 10 °C (18 °F) will cause condensation inside the unit, which may damage the storage media.
* Do not place the computer on an unsteady surface.

General Guidelines

* Do not place heavy objects on top of the computer when it is closed as this may damage the display.
* The screen surface is easily scratched. Do not use paper towels to clean the display. Avoid touching it with your fingers, pen, or pencil.
* To maximize the life of the backlight in the display, allow the backlight to automatically turn off as a result of power management. Avoid using a screen saver or other software that prevents the power management from working.

Cleaning Guidelines

*Never clean the computer with its power on.

*Use a soft cloth moistened with water or a non-alkaline detergent to wipe the exterior of the computer.
* Gently wipe the display with a soft, lint-free cloth. Do not use alcohol or detergent on the display.
* Dust or grease on the touchpad can affect its sensitivity. Clean the pad by using adhesive tape to remove the dust and grease on its surface.

Battery Pack Guidelines

.

*Recharge the battery pack when it is nearly discharged. When recharging, make sure that the battery pack is fully charged. Doing so may avoid harm to the battery pack.

*Operate the computer with the battery pack installed even when using external power. This ensures that the battery is fully charged.

*If you will not be using the computer for a long period of time (more than two weeks), remove the battery pack from the computer.
*If you remove the battery pack, make sure that the battery terminals do not contact any conductors such as metal objects or water. Otherwise, the battery may become unusable as a result of a short circuit.

*f you need to store the battery pack, store it in a cool, dry place. Never allow the temperature to exceed 60 °C (140 °F).

*Do not leave the battery pack in storage for more than 6 months without recharging it.

When Traveling

*Before traveling with your computer, make a backup of your hard disk data into a USB disk or other storage devices. As an added precaution, bring along an extra copy of your important data.

* Make sure that the battery pack is fully charged.

*. Make sure that the computer is turned off and the top cover is securely closed.

* Do not leave objects in between the keyboard and closed display.

* Disconnect the AC adapter from the computer and take it with you. Use the AC adapter as the power source and as a battery-charger.

* Hand-carry the computer. Do not check it in as luggage.

* If you need to leave the computer in the car, put it in the trunk of the car to avoid exposing the computer to excessive heat.

* When going through airport security, it is recommended that you send the computer and USB disk through the X-ray machine (the device you set your bags on). Avoid the magnetic detector (the device you walk through) or the magnetic wand (the handheld device used by security personnel).

* If you plan to travel abroad with your computer, consult your dealer for the appropriate AC power cord for use in your country of destination.

Troubleshooting 7

Computer problems can be caused by hardware, software, or both. When you encounter any problem, it might be a typical problem that can easily be solved.
This chapter tells you what actions to take when solving common computer problems. It is divided into three sections:

*Preliminary checklist

*Solving common problems

* Resetting the computer

Preliminary Checklist

Here are helpful hints to follow before you take further actions when you encounter any problem:

*Try to isolate which part of the computer is causing the problem.

*Make sure that you turn on all peripheral devices before turning on the computer.

*If an external device has a problem, make sure that the cable connections are correct and secure.

*Make sure that the configuration information is properly set in the BIOS Setup program.

*Make sure that all the device drivers are correctly installed.

*Make notes of your observations. Are there any messages on the screen? Do any indicators light? Do you hear any beeps? Detailed descriptions are useful to the service personnel when you need to consult one for assistance.

If any problem persists after you follow the instructions in this chapter, contact an authorized person for help.

Solving Common Problems

For easy reference, the problems are divided into these categories.

Problem Type	Go to
Battery Problems	P 71
Optical Drive Problems	P 71
Display Problems	P. 72
Hardware Device Problems	P. 73
Hard Disk Drive Problems	P. 74
Keyboard, Touchpad, and Mouse Problems	P.74
LAN Problems	P. 75
WLAN Problems	P. 75
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Power Management Problems	P. 77
Software Problems	P. 78
Sound Problems	P. 78
Startup Problems	P. 79
Other Problems	P. 80

Solving Common Problems

Battery Problems

The battery does not charge (Battery Charge indicator does not light orange).

* Make sure that the AC adapter is properly connected.
*Make sure that the battery is not too hot or cold. Allow time for the battery pack to return to room temperature.
*Make sure that the battery pack is installed correctly.
*Make sure that the battery terminals are clean.

The operating time of a fully charged battery becomes shorter.

*If you often partially recharge and discharge, the battery might not be charged to its full potential. Initialize the battery to solve the problem. (See "Initializing the Battery Pack" in Chapter 4 for instructions.)

The battery operating time indicated by the battery meter does not match the actual operating time.

*The actual operating time can be different from the estimated time, depending on how you are using the computer.

Optical Drive Problems

The Optical drive cannot read a CD/DVD.

* Make sure that the CD/DVD is correctly seated in the tray.

*Make sure that the CD/DVD is not dirty. Clean the CD/DVD with a CD cleaning kit, available in most computer stores.

*Make sure that the DVD drive driver is installed correctly.
*Make sure that the computer supports the CD/DVD or the files contained.

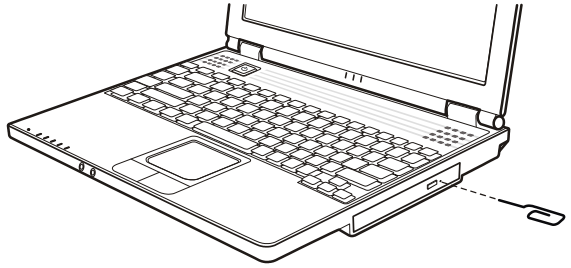
You cannot eject a CD/DVD.

*The CD/DVD is not properly seated in the drive. Manually release the CD/DVD following the method described next:

1. Turn off the system.

2. Insert a small rod, such as a straightened paperclip, into the drive's manual eject hole and push firmly to release the tray.

3. Pull the tray out until fully extended, and then remove the CD/DVD



Display Problems

Nothing appears on the screen.

.. During operation, the screen may automatically turn off as a result of power management. Press any key to see if the screen comes back.
.. The brightness level might be too low. Increase brightness by pressing **Fn**+**F7**.
.. The display output might be set to an external device. To switch the display back to the LCD, press **Fn**+**F5**, or change the display through the settings in **Display** Properties.

The characters on the screen are dim.

.. Adjust the brightness and/or contrast.

Bad dots appear on the display at all times.

*A small number of missing, discolored, or bright dots on the screen are an intrinsic characteristic of TFT LCD technology. It is not regarded as a LCD defect.

*A small number of missing, discolored, or bright dots on the screen are an intrinsic characteristic of TFT LCD technology. It is not regarded as a LCD defect.

Resolution cannot be adjusted to desired setting.
*Make sure that the video driver is installed correctly.

The external monitor displays nothing.
*Make sure that the monitor is turned on.
*Make sure that the monitor's signal cable is properly connected.
*Switch the display to the monitor by pressing **Fn**+**F5**, or change the display through the settings in **Display** Properties.

The TV displays nothing.
*Make sure that the TV is turned on and switched to the video mode.
*Make sure that the TV's signal cable is properly connected.
*Switch the display to the TV by changing the settings in **Display** Properties in Windows.

Simultaneous display/multi-display does not work.
*Make sure that you turn on the external monitor before turning on the computer.
*Press **Fn**+**F5** to toggle through the display options or change the settings in **Display** Properties in Windows.

Hardware Device Problems

The computer does not recognize a newly installed device.

*Make sure if any device driver needs to be installed. (Refer to the documentation that came with the device.)

*Make sure if the device needs any jumper or switch settings. (Refer to the documentation that came with the device.)
*Check the cables or power cords for correct connections.
*For an external device that has its own power switch, make sure that the power is turned on.

Hard Disk Drive Problems

The hard disk drive operations seem slow.
*The data files stored on the hard disk drive may be fragmented. Use a tool such as Window's **Disk Defragmenter** to defragment the files.

The hard disk drive in-use indicator glows without blinking.
*The data files stored on the hard disk drive may be fragmented. Use a tool such as Window's **Disk Defragmenter** to defragment the files.

Keyboard, Touchpad, and Mouse Problems

The keyboard does not respond.

*Try connecting an external keyboard. If it works, contact authorized dealer, as the internal keyboard cable might be loose.

The numeric keypad is disabled.
*Make sure that the **Num Lock** is switched on. (Check if the Num Lock Indicator lights green or not.)

The external keyboard does not work.
*Make sure that the keyboard cable is properly connected.

The USB mouse does not work.
*Make sure that the mouse cable is properly connected.

The touchpad does not work, or the pointer is difficult to control with the touchpad.

*Make sure that the touchpad driver (if any) is correctly installed.
*Make sure that the touchpad is clean.

LAN Problems

I cannot access the network.

*Make sure that the LAN driver is correctly installed.
*Make sure that the LAN cable is properly connected to the RJ-45 connector and the network hub.
*Make sure that the network configuration is appropriate.
*Make sure that the user name or password is correct.

WLAN Problems

I cannot use the WLAN feature.

*Make sure that the Mini PCI WLAN card is correctly installed.
*Make sure that the necessary driver(s) is correctly installed.
* Make sure that the WLAN feature is turned on.

Transmission quality is poor.

*Your computer may be in an out-of-range situation. Move your computer closer to the Access Point or another WLAN device it is associated with.

*Check if there is high interference around the environment and solve the problem as described next.

Radio interference exists.

*Move your computer away from the device causing the radio interference such as microwave oven and large metal objects.

*Plug your computer into an outlet on a different branch circuit from that used by the affecting device.
*Consult your dealer or an experienced radio technician for help.

I cannot connect to another WLAN device.

*Make sure that the WLAN feature is turned on.
*Make sure that the SSID setting is the same for every WLAN device in the network.
*Your computer is not recognizing changes. Restart the computer.
*Make sure that the IP address or subnet mask setting is correct.

I cannot communicate with the computer in the network when Infrastructure mode is configured.

*Make sure that the Access Point your computer is associated with is powered on and all the LEDs are working properly.
*If the operating radio channel is in poor quality, change the Access Point and all the wireless station(s) within the BSSID to another radio channel.
*Your computer may be in an out-of-range situation. Move your computer closer to the Access Point it is associated with.
*Make sure that your computer is configured with the same security option (encryption) to the Access Point.
*Use the Web Manager/Telnet of the Access Point to check whether it is connected to the network.
*Reconfigure and reset the Access Point.

I cannot access the network.

*Make sure that the necessary driver(s) is correctly installed.
*Make sure that the network configuration is appropriate.
*Make sure that the user name or password is correct.
*You have moved out of range of the network.
*Turn off power management.

Modem Problems

The modem does not work.
*Make sure that the modem driver is correctly installed.
*Make sure that the telephone line is properly connected.
*Make sure that the COM port in the communication software is correctly set.
* Turn off power management.

PC Card Problems

The PC card does not work.
*Make sure that the PC card is correctly seated.
* If the card requires an IRQ (Interrupt ReQuest), make sure that there is one available.

The PC card stops communicating properly.
*The application may have been reset when the computer is turned off or in Standby mode. Exit and restart the application.

Power Management Problems

The computer does not enter Standby or Hibernation mode automatically.
*If you have a connection to another computer, the computer does not enter Standby or Hibernation mode if the connection is actively in use.
*Make sure that the Standby or Hibernation time-out is enabled.

The computer does not enter Standby or Hibernation mode immediately.
*If the computer is performing an operation, it normally waits for the operation to finish.

The computer does not resume from Standby or Hibernation mode.

*The computer automatically enters Standby or Hibernation mode when the battery pack is empty. Do any one of the following: - Connect the AC adapter to the computer. - Replace the empty battery pack with a fully charged one.

The computer does not enter Hibernation mode with the Fn+F12 hot keys.

*Make sure that the Hibernation function is specified for the sleep button.
*You might be using a PC card that prevents the computer from entering Hibernation mode. To enter the mode, stop the communication program and then remove the card or stop the card.

Software Problems

An application program does not work correctly.
*Make sure that the software is correctly installed.
* If an error message appears on the screen, consult the software program's documentation for further information.
*If you are sure the operation has stop, reset the computer. (See "Resetting the Computer" later in this chapter.)

Sound Problems

No sound is produced.
*Make sure that the volume control is not set too low.
*Make sure that the audio driver is correctly installed.
*Make sure that the computer is not in Standby mode.
*If using an external speaker, make sure that the speaker is properly connected.

Distorted sound is produced.

*Make sure that the volume control is not set too high or too low. In most cases, a high setting can cause the audio electronics to distort the sound.

The sound system does not record.

*Adjust the playback or recording sound levels.

The external microphone or audio device does not work.

*Make sure that the microphone is connected to the proper connector on the computer.
*Make sure that your computer is equipped with the driver needed.
*Click the speaker symbol on the taskbar and check the Windows volume control.
*Check the volume control of your computer.

Startup Problems

When you turn on the computer, it does not respond and the Power Indicator does not light green.

*If you are using an external AC power, make sure that the AC adapter is correctly and securely connected. If so, make sure that the electrical outlet works properly.

*If you are using the battery power, make sure that the battery is not discharged.

When you turn on the computer, it stops after POST.
*Restart your computer.

The message "Operating system not found" appears on the screen after you turn on the computer.

*Make sure that there is no floppy disk in the floppy disk drive. If there is, remove it and restart the system

*If this message appears when you are booting from the hard disk, insert a bootable disk in the floppy disk drive and check the condition of the hard disk.

The message "Invalid system disk" or "Disk error" appears on the screen after you turn on the computer.

*If you are deliberately trying to boot from a floppy disk, replace the disk with a bootable one and press any key to continue booting.

*If you are booting from the hard disk, make sure that there is no floppy disk in the floppy disk drive. If there is, remove it and restart the system.

*If this message appears when you are booting from the hard disk, insert a bootable disk in the floppy disk drive and check the condition of the hard disk.

Other Problems

The date/time is incorrect.

*Correct the date and time via the operating system .
.
*After you have performed everything as described above and still have the incorrect date and time every time you turn on the computer, the RTC (Real-Time Clock) battery is at the end of its life. Call an authorized dealer to replace the RTC battery.

Resetting the Computer

You may have to reset (reboot) your computer on some occasions when an error occurs and the program you are using hangs up.

If the system operation seems to hang up, first wait. It is possible that the system is processing data. Periodically check the hard disk drive in-use indicator, if it flashes irregularly, the program may be accessing data and preventing you from using the keyboard. If you are sure the operation has stopped and you cannot use the "restart" function of the operating system, reset the computer.

Reset the computer by any one of these methods:

*Press **Ctrl**+**Alt**+**Del**.
*If the above action does not work, turn off the system. Wait for at least five seconds and turn it on again.

CAUTION: Resetting will cause any unsaved data to be lost.

Appendix - A

Safety Information

About the AC Adapter

*Use only the AC adapter supplied with your computer. Use of another type of AC adapter will result in malfunction and/or danger.

*Do not use the adapter in a high moisture environment. Never touch the adapter when your hands or feet are wet.

*Allow adequate ventilation around the adapter when using it to operate the device or charge the battery. Do not cover the AC adapter with paper or other objects that will reduce cooling. Do not use the AC adapter while it is inside a carrying case.

*Connect the adapter to a proper power source. The voltage requirements are found on the product case and/or packaging.

*Do not use the adapter if the cord becomes damaged.

*Do not attempt to service the unit. There are no serviceable parts inside. Replace the unit if it is damaged or exposed to excess moisture.

About the Modem

Caution

*Never install telephone wiring during a lightning storm.It is recommended to remove the telephone cable from the Computer when not in use.

*Never install telephone jacks in wet locations unless the jack is specifically designed for wet locations.

*Never touch non-insulated telephone wires or terminals unless the telephone line has been disconnected at the network interface.

*Use caution when installing or modifying telephone lines.

*Avoid using the telephone function (other than a cordless type) during an electrical storm. There may be a remote risk of electric shock from lightning.

*Do not use the telephone function to report a gas leak in the vicinity of the leak.

*Do not use this product near water, for example near a bathtub, wash bowl, kitchen sink or laundry tub, in a wet basement or near a swimming poo

On the Use of RF Device

*Do not touch or move antenna while the unit is transmitting or receiving.

*Do not hold any component containing the radio such that the antenna is very close or touching any exposed parts of the body, especially the face or eyes, while transmitting.
*Do not operate the radio or attempt to transmit data unless the antenna is connected; if not, the radio may be damaged.

Use in specific environments:

* The use of wireless devices in hazardous locations is limited by the constraints posed by the safety directors of such environments.

*The use of wireless devices on airplanes is governed by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).